

ARIZONA SILVER BELT.

VOLUME XXII. No. 50.

GLOBE, GILA COUNTY, ARIZONA, THURSDAY, MARCH 22, 1900.

[Established 1878]

THE MINING FIELD.

A Brief Portrayal of the Mining Industry of Arizona and the Great Southwest.

MINE AND MILL---SHAFT, CHUTE AND TUNNEL.

PROGRESS BEING MADE BY PROSPECTOR AND PROMOTER--THE MINING INDUSTRY THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE COPPER BELT--A WEEKLY RESUME OF TRANSPIRING EVENTS TERSELY TOLD.

THE COKE QUESTION.

The statement made by the SILVER BELT that the cause of the suspension of smelting by the Old Dominion company was their inability to get coke, has been questioned, locally, and the shut-down has been by some charged to the action of the copper trust, and by others to a scheme of the large stockholders to manipulate the stock, both of which statements are mere idle guesses. There may be reason to find fault with the agent of the company whose business it is to contract for coke, but it is certain that it is almost impossible to obtain coke at present in the open market. The local management is in no way to blame for the shut-down, and we know that the company is making every effort to procure coke, and we are hopeful that the suspension of smelting will not be of long duration. The Engineering and Mining Journal says, editorially: "The demand for coke is enormous and the makers are unable to supply it as fast as it is called for, although the activity in the coke making region is unprecedented. The shipment of Connellsville coke for the week ending March 17, aggregated 11,505 cars, an increase of 305 cars compared with the previous week. The demand for coke was never so great, and has had the effect of materially increasing prices."

UNITED GLOBE MINES.

Prof. James Douglas is expected here within a day or two, to consult with Superintendent E. H. Cook of the United Globe Mines, and it is expected that arrangements will be made for the early resumption of smelting. The connection at the 600-level between the Gray and Hoosier mines will be made about the first proximo, when it is expected the force of miners will be increased.

THE BLACK WARRIOR COPPER COMPANY AMALGAMATED.

The Black Warrior Copper Company Amalgamated last week struck a great flow of water, at a depth of 80 feet, in their well at the junction of Miami and Pinal creeks. It is estimated the supply of water is far more than will be required to run the entire works at Black Warrior, to which the water will be piped, a distance of about two and a half miles. Five carloads of 4-inch pipe, to be used for this purpose, have been shipped from Pittsburgh.

A GOOD SHOWING.

Hinson Thomas, J. C. Clark and George Bowen have two men at work on their Pinto creek mine, taking out ore. The pay streak has increased in width from 5 inches to 16 inches and the ore is very rich, an assay at the United Globe works giving a return of 44.6 per cent copper. The freight to El Paso and working charges deducted, the ore will net \$110 per ton.

PINTO CREEK MINING CO.

Thomas G. Cockrill, president of the Pinto Creek Mining company, arrived last Monday night from Platte City, Mo., and went out to Pinto creek on Tuesday, with Superintendent George Calder, to look over the property. As a result of Mr. Cockrill's visit, it is expected that work will be resumed by the Pinto creek company.

THE HOWLE C. M. CO.

The Howle Copper Mining Co. has been organized in St. Louis, Mo., to develop and operate the Howle claims, situated west of Globe, between the Higdon and Continental mines. Dr. A. P. Campbell and G. P. Andrews, stockholders in the company, are here this week, and after an examination of the property, are well satisfied. As soon as the claims are surveyed and platted, active development work will be inaugurated.

THE COPPER BELT.

The Graham County Guardian last week had the following to say regarding the bonding of the Copper Belt group, which the SILVER BELT announced two weeks ago: "An important mining deal was made in Sanford last week when the Copper Belt group of mines was bonded to Dr. R. G. Ruff by Ben Jones, J. N. Porter and John Parks, for \$75,000, a large payment in cash being made at the time of the transfer. The Copper Belt is regarded as one of the largest and best groups in the strip, and while the

ore is not termed high-grade, there are such vast deposits of it that it makes a very valuable property. In purchasing this property Dr. Ruff was representing the Mount Turnbull Mining company, which was organized here last summer by the doctor for the purpose of mining on the strip. Dr. Ruff left for Chicago last Tuesday, where he goes to complete arrangements for machinery and to attend to other details connected with the deal."

NOTES AND PERSONAL.

A. L. Waters, for several years past metallurgist for the United Globe Mines here, and recently spoken of in connection with the Val Verde Copper Co., near Prescott, has accepted the position of metallurgist for the Whipsaw Copper Mining Co. of Briggs, Arizona, and is now at the mines of that company.

Jack Newman is over from Skinnerville this week. Mine work is suspended here pending the decision of the Boston parties who have the claims there bonded. The property is all right, but the failure of the Globe bank, in Boston, has complicated the deal.

Alexander Hill, general manager of the Ray mines, accompanied by one of the directors, has arrived from London. It is believed that work on the extension of the railroad from the mines to the Southern Pacific will be commenced immediately.

The Williams News says that Attorney E. S. Clark and Prof. Douglas were at the Grand canyon last week, looking over some mining propositions. Mining and Scientific Press notes the return of Charles D. Lane from Cape Nome. He will visit Nome again in May.

Superintendent S. A. Parnall, of the Old Dominion, left town on Monday, and it is rumored, will be absent a week or two.

Territorial and General Mining.

The Calumet and Hecla Copper company, Michigan, has declared dividends to date aggregating \$67,850,000.

The Helvetia, near Tucson, is reported to be producing 14 tons of copper daily, 98 fine, with a 120 ton furnace.

The Oro Plata mine, in Mohave county, is said to have produced over \$500,000 in gold while driving to the 180-foot level.

The house committee on mines and mining has favorably acted on a bill providing for a new cabinet officer to be known as the secretary of mines and mining. The new officer is to have the same rank and salary as other cabinet officers.

Mohave county papers are "roasting" alleged experts who visit that section and decry the best producers of the land. Mohave has good mines, and it would pay middle men to thoroughly investigate before reporting adversely on producing mines.

The Miner of Republic, Washington state, denounces a fraudulent stock company named the "Great Republic Mining Co." which is floating stock in the east, with headquarters at Minneapolis. "The concern," says the Miner, "is trading on the reputation of Republic camp, and it should be exposed by every honest paper in the country."

Jim Sam, the well-known Chinaman who lived in Florence in 1874, brought some wonderfully rich specimens to town this week, from his mine adjoining the Jack Rabbit, south of Casa Grande, says the Tribune. It is understood that Wm. Reid owns a large interest in the property, which has over 400 feet of work done on it in shafts and drifts. If it produces much ore such as that shown by Jim Sam, it must be a wonder.

Ten years ago, says the Mining and Scientific Press, an electrolytic bath for the depositing of copper contained 75 to 100 times as much metal in solution as was deposited in twenty-four hours; these figures have been reduced to one-fifth of the values stated, thus the proportion of the metal obtained in the wet way has been greatly increased; the world's daily production is now estimated at 500 tons of electrolytic copper.

John C. Jens, a promoter of "wild-cat" schemes, has been arrested in California, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses. Let the public hope that Mr. Jens will get nothing short of justice.

Notwithstanding a temporary decline in copper, it is a fact, says the Engineering and Mining Review, that the large producers are well sold up for some time to come and consumption of copper is in excess of production. So it is safe to predict a sharp advance soon, when prices will probably be as high as a year ago.

The third annual meeting of the International Mining Congress will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, from June 19 to 23 inclusive, this year. Delegates from every mining section of the United States will be in attendance, as important matters will be discussed relative to the mining industry.

Since the recent disaster in the mines of the Mountain Copper company, in Shasta county, California, at which time several lives were lost, the technical journals of that state point out the necessity for a competent state mine inspector, with his duties well defined. The condemnation of carelessly timbered shafts and tunnels, they say, would result in saving many lives.

The Boston Herald of the 12th inst. says: "The opinion is held that the selling of Old Dominion to 14 was only half based in fact, and that these raids and misrepresentations are made possible by the foolish policy of the management in omitting annual reports and failing to keep shareholders informed of the physical and financial condition of the property. Secret methods of conducting corporations facilitate speculative onslaughts on the share capital."

Senator W. A. Clark in a recent interview said: "There is no copper trust in existence at present. The Calumet and Hecla holds aloof. All copper companies have a joint office in New York, where statistics of production and consumption are compiled for information of all. Similar organizations exist in London, and both exchange information and hold meetings each week. The big concerns are independent of each other and buy and sell as they please."--Western Mining World.

At a meeting of the Miners' association of Southern California, held in Los Angeles on the 7th inst., an expansion resolution was passed extending the territory of the association to Arizona, New Mexico, Southern Nevada, Southern California, Sonora and Lower California, Mexico, and changing the name of the organization to the "Southwest Miners' Association." The object of the association, says the Yuma Sun, is to look after legislative matters affecting mining interests, and to place before the world the fact that we have here in this great southwest region as rich a mining country as there is in the world. Incidental to this work the association has established and will maintain in Los Angeles, the objective point in the west for tourist travel, a mineral museum fully equal to that at Colorado Springs. Each county in the district covered by the association will be given space in the museum.

It is reported that a combination will be formed by the Calumet & Hecla Copper company, the Guggenheim, Phelps & Dodge, the Montana Copper company, the Montana Ore Purchasing company, and W. A. Clark, says the Mining and Engineering Review, all of whom own large copper mines in Michigan, Montana, Arizona and California, to offset the attempt of the Rothschild-Rockefeller copper trust to corner and control the market. The smaller independent copper mining companies will probably, for self protection, join the named combine, as copper men who understand the Rothschild and Rockefeller methods, realize that if those powerful and unscrupulous manipulators were to dominate the copper market, the same results would follow as those which have proved so disastrous to small oil producers in the past. With the enormous capital at its command, it would be possible for the Rothschild-Rockefeller trust to crush the small copper miners by depressing the market so that it would be unprofitable to produce the metal. That undoubtedly is the intention of the multi-millionaire trust and is the only reason, apparently, for its formation. As a preliminary step to defeat the trust, the Calumet & Hecla company has entered into an agreement with the American Brass and Copper company, one of the largest manufacturers of copper goods in America, whereby the Michigan mines will supply those manufacturers with all of their raw material thus relieving the open market, and leaving a fair field for the smaller and independent companies.

A recent issue of the Boston News Bureau contains the following bit of interesting information which cannot fail to interest operators in copper. It says: The copper market has reached an anomalous situation. Lake copper is a superior article of commerce to the good merchantable brands which make the speculative delivery in London. When G. M. B's have been quoted at under \$50, lake copper has been sold abroad at \$55 per ton. In fact, lake copper has usually ruled \$3 to \$5 per ton above G. M. B's. There is a still

further difference in the 2 1/2 per cent discount which applies in trade contracts to G. M. B's, but does not apply to lake. The price of lake copper has this week remained practically stationary at \$76, while the price of G. M. B copper has advanced to \$79, a most anomalous, if not unprecedented, situation. It is probably accounted for by the importations of G. M. B copper the Lewisohns have been making to the United States for the purpose of refining, extracting the precious metals, and re-exporting as electrolytic copper. This is a good operation for the Lewisohns, and for the Amalgamated copper people, as it pays a profit, still further reduces the small stocks of copper held abroad, and puts an invisible supply upon the ocean going both east and west. It likewise swells the export of copper to a considerable extent. There is undoubtedly a good demand for copper abroad, but this demand is not reflected in the advance in G. M. B's to \$79. If copper consumers were in the market they would buy the superior copper at the lower price, but lake copper goes abroad on contracts and speculative short sales may have to be settled with what is in store as G. M. B. Of course if lake copper were in stock on the other side, it could be purchased, and short contracts filled, but the largest producer of lake copper, the Calumet & Hecla, does not send copper abroad on store, or deal with speculators; it sells copper for consumption the world around, and it has been doing a very magnificent business of late. In fact, it has been able to sell all the copper it is producing. The problem with students of the copper market is this: Have the Amalgamated people saved a decline in copper by buying the output of Quincy, cornering G. M. B's, and giving the market for lake over to the Calumet & Hecla?

The Western Mining World is after a dangerous corporation doing business with headquarters at Creston, Iowa, but who neglect to state where the alleged mines are situate. The World says: "Ananias and Saphira, his wife, were regarded as 'blue ribbon' liars in their day and were gathered to their fathers for attempting to impose one of their fairy tales on St. Peter. Things are done differently now-a-days. A man or company of men is permitted to air their pipe dreams to listeners, and the young men are not called upon to bear them away out of the sight of man. A retributive justice overtakes them when they read in the next morning's daily some cunningly devised tale about suckers catching alleged mining property in which they are coaxed to invest under the guarantee of noted names that a big fortune awaits them at the expiration of a few weeks. Something over a half century has passed since the first fabulously rich gold finds were published to the world, the finds being made in California. Some of the stories were within hailing distance of the truth, for the narrators were comparatively green hands at the business and often retailed about as much truth as fiction in their stories. The old California pioneers who were in Nevada county in 1850 can recall the story a half-witted man told about discovering a lake whose bottom was lined with great golden boulders and nuggets, situate some distance above the town and from which he was driven by Indians. A stampede for the gold lake followed. The stampede came back without locating the treasures: the discoverer never came back. He met the fate of Ananias. That gold lake story found believers. No story of fabulously rich finds has since been related which failed to find believers. Suckers live and flourish in all climes and under every condition. A few enterprising Iowa anglers have thrown their bait to the windward and are gathering suckers by the score. They have a great mine. They don't want to sell it all; only \$50,000 worth, that is all. Fifty thousand dollars don't amount to much in the face of the immense value of the mine. They claim the property can be sold for \$3,000,000 inside of thirty days, but they don't want to do that. They want to raise \$50,000, in a few days, to use on the mine, putting it in shape to crush the 5,000,000 tons of ore already blocked out and ready to fall under stamps. A splendid opportunity for the fortunate shareholders! The ore runs \$70 per ton and there are millions of it in sight. 'There is a tide in the affairs of men, etc.' and the 100,000 shares of the promoters are selling at 50 cents per share, like hot cakes. But the Creston, Iowa, paper fails to state the location of the mine. In the excitement of the moment that little part of the business was overlooked by the Creston publication. Montana hasn't the Aladdin's cave. No word has come from Colorado or Utah, or Idaho, or Oregon, or Washington about the mine. Our Arizona and Alaska exchanges fail to note it. Where can it be? Some one should know of it! The property is a ledge of copper ore, a mile long, six hundred feet wide and runs down to the antipodes. It is strange that no western man has heard of this wonderful mine. It may be located in California, in the vicinity of that fabulously rich gold lake."

VAST MINING AREA

An Expert's View of Arizona's Incomparable Mineral Resources.

A VERY INTERESTING EXECUTIVE DOCUMENT.

GOVERNOR MURPHY FURNISHES THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR WITH SOME INTERESTING DATA IN REGARD TO THE MINERAL POSSIBILITIES OF ARIZONA--OTHER MINING ITEMS.

Arizona's mineral possibilities are without confine. But, notwithstanding the fact that merit brings forth our resources day by day, the following excerpt from the report of Prof. W. P. Blake, territorial geologist, and incorporated in Governor Murphy's report to the secretary of the interior, will prove both valuable and interesting: "Arizona is essentially a mineral-producing territory. There is no other part of North America of equal area where probably such a variety of minerals can be found. Many of these minerals are extremely rare and occur elsewhere but sparingly and as curiosities for the cabinet of the mineralogist rather than in commercial quantities, as in several instances in Arizona. But there is not only a great quantity of minerals, but the geological structure is varied and comprehensive. Representative outcrops, ridges and mountains are found of nearly all of the chief formations and systems known to the science of geology. And so far there has been but comparatively little systematic study of these formations. The field is new, the harvest is ready, but the reapers are few. This results partly from the immensity of the distances, the great scale upon which the territory is built, the absence till recent years of railway transportation, the presence of bloodthirsty savages, now happily restrained, and the failure, with but few exceptions, of any appropriation of money by the general government or by the territorial legislature to defray the expenses of exploration and publication. The unparalleled magnitude of such grand features of the earth as the canyon of the Colorado and the chain of extinct volcanoes towering above it have, we may say, compelled attention, as the monographs of Powell and Dutton may testify. The rapid reconnaissances of Sitgreaves, of Whipple and Maroon, of Parke, Emory, Bartlett, Gray, and others, are not forgotten, but the fact remains that we yet know but little in detail of the structure of the mountain ranges of Arizona and of the treasures they contain. An attempt to show the geographical distribution of the mineral wealth of the territory of Arizona results in the generalized statement that all of the mountain ranges are mineral bearing. Even the plateau region of the northeastern portion has its deposits of value, of building stone and of coal and probably of other mineral substances of commercial value. This statement, penned in the report of 1896, has been notably verified in the discovery of deposits of copper ore and of veins of gold and silver and tungsten. But the chief region of occurrence of the precious metals, of copper, of lead, and of other metals and minerals, lies southwestward from the Grand canyon region and of the great lava districts around the extinct volcanoes of the San Francisco mountains, which we may assume cover from view important deposits of mineral wealth. The uplifted strongly scarped and eroded mountain ranges of the central and northern portions of the territory are more accessible to the prospector and reveal their treasures more completely. The chief region of metalliferous minerals and mines thus commences on the northwest, in Mohave county, at the sharp bend of the Colorado river at Cornville, and it extends southeastward diagonally across the territory for nearly 500 miles in a broad belt of high and rugged mountains, including the Bradshaw mountains, the Mazatzals, the White Mountains, the Apache and Pinal mountains, the Santa Catalina mountains, the Santa Ritas, Huachuca, the Chiricahuas, the Dragones, the Mole mountains (Tombstone), and other ranges. All these mountains, with their spurs and subordinate parts, are known as mineral bearing. They all invite and reward faithful prospecting. The chief towns, cities, mining camps, and mining districts are distributed along the course of those mountain ranges of central and southern Arizona in one broad belt, extending diagonally across Arizona from Nevada to Mexico. Commencing on the northwest end of the Colorado we have in succession south-

easterly Mineral Park, Hillside, Congress, Jerome, Prescott, Phoenix, Florence, Pinal, Globe, Mammoth, Tucson, Tombstone, Bisbee, Pearce, Arivaca, and Oro Blanco. The Long-fellow copper mines and others of Clifton lie upon the northeastern border of the belt, while upon the southwestern border we find the celebrated district of Maricopa, Weaver, Vulture, and many other districts. Passing farther westward we come upon the lower or piedmont region of broad and extensive valleys and plains, broken by numerous isolated ridges and ranges, all trending northwest and southeast, parallel with each other and with the main central axis of mountains. These mountain ranges and valleys fill out the area of the territory to the Colorado on the west and Mexico on the south. They are all mineral bearing. The ancient district of Castle Dome, celebrated for its beautifully formed veins or argilliferous lead ores, lies about 40 miles north of Yuma, in the extreme southwest corner of Arizona. Silver district, with very large veins carrying silver ore, adjoins Castle Dome northerly, and there is a continuous series of mining camps and locations of gold, silver and copper ores northward along the Colorado river to La Paz, Ehrenberg, Bill Williams Fork, Mohave, and beyond. The territory of Arizona enjoys peculiar advantages in respect of climate for working mines and ores. Mining in the open air, without the protection of buildings, can be conducted every day in the year without hindrance from snow or extreme frosts. The economic industrial advantages of being able to work the mines and mills, or leaching works without hindrance or interruption by the weather may be best appreciated by those who have had to combat the furious freezing storms of Colorado, Montana, Idaho, or the Klondike. Expensive plants in Arizona for leaching out gold with cyanide solutions or by chlorine water do not require the costly protection of buildings or artificial heat. The work may be carried on continuously every day in the year without being frozen up."

In its market report of March 17 the Engineering and Mining Journal says: Copper is firm and active. The increased demand foreshadowed in our report of last week has already made itself felt and much business has been done both here and abroad. Manufacturers are exceedingly busy and the refiners have difficulty in meeting their obligations. Consumers abroad have for some time past been holding aloof, hoping that lower prices would be established, but we learn that during the last few days they have been buying liberally, both for near-by and future deliveries. We quote Lake at 16 1/2, electrolytic in cakes, wire-bars and ingots at 16 1/2, in cathodes at 16 1/2, and casting copper at 16 1/2. The London market, which closed last week at \$78 10s for spot and \$75 for three months, opened at \$79 10s for spot and \$76 for three months. On Wednesday it declined to \$77 10s for spot and \$74 10s for three months, and closes at \$75 2s 6d for spot, \$75 5s for three months.

Copper production, as reported by Mr. John Stanton, who acts as statistician for the producing companies, was as follows, for February and the two months ending February 28, stated in long tons (2,240 lbs) of fine copper:

U. S. reporting mines	17,497	35,110
U. S. outside sources	3,400	6,800
Total United States	20,897	41,910

Exports, United States, 12,749 26,784. The production of the foreign reporting mines has not yet been received. The United States production for the two months shows an increase of 3,387 tons, or 8.8 per cent over 1899; of this gain 437 tons only was from the reporting mines, 2,950 tons being from the outside sources. The exports have been large this year, showing an increase of 9,189 tons, or 51.1 per cent over last year. New York Engineering and Mining Journal.